

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTION OF DUTY SUSPENSION AND REDUCTION LEGISLATION

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 15, 1999

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce several duty suspension and duty reduction bills for materials used in the production of environmentally sensitive herbicides, pesticides, and fungicides that improve the quality of our lives.

These duty suspension bills lower the cost of producing these products thereby lowering the cost to consumers and helping U.S. industries compete in the global marketplace. When American companies make the active ingredients for these chemicals, there is a proper role for duties to exist. However, when the active ingredients are only made by foreign companies, we needlessly increase costs for American businesses and consumers by imposing duties on their importation. By introducing these bills, I am triggering a careful review of these proposals by the House Ways and Means Committee and the International Trade Commission to make sure there are no domestic producers of these active ingredients so no one will be financially harmed.

Mr. Speaker, let me take this opportunity to highlight the beneficial uses of the final products these chemicals will produce. KN002 and KL084 are used to make citrus herbicides that are less toxic than many of the existing herbicides on the market. They require sixty percent less application to yield the same weed control result thus minimizing exposure to those who apply the herbicide. IN-N597 is used in the production of a rice herbicide. Like the citrus herbicides, it has environmental advantages over the existing rice herbicides on the market. Azoxystrobin is used in the production of a fungicide often used on golf courses. It also goes by the popular name Heritage, Abound or Quadris. DT-291 is a general fruit and vegetable insecticide. It has the unique ability to kill certain pests while leaving beneficial insects unharmed. Furthermore, DT-291 is well within the margins of safety to mammalian, avian, and aquatic organisms.

Finally, Tralkoxydim is used in the production of a postemergence herbicide for wheat and barley. It is also known as Achieve. The Environmental Protection Agency has concluded that Achieve is a reduced risk herbicide. It presents negligible health risks to consumers because it is low in toxicity and does not leave detectable residues in cereal grain, straw or hay. Postemergence herbicides also have the advantage of low application rates. The herbicide is only needed if weeds emerge around the wheat. Many other wheat herbicides must be applied ahead of time to prevent weeds from developing regardless of whether they would have emerged naturally.

Mr. Speaker, duty suspension bills are one of the most non-controversial, bipartisan legis-

lative initiatives because they are common sense for consumers, for the environment, and for enhancing the competitiveness of our domestic industries. I urge support for these proposals after the appropriate committees and agencies have thoroughly vetted these measures.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 8196, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 5, 1999

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, today I cast my vote in support of H.R. 3196, the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. However, I did so with great reluctance. Late last night, a compromise was reached to provide \$1.8 billion for the Wye River Accord and an additional \$799 million for other accounts. Many accounts such as the African Development Bank, the International Development Association, the Peace Corps, and the North American Development Bank were provided with more realistic funding levels that will allow these entities to carry out their programs.

However, one of the most disturbing inadequacies of this bill is the level of funding provided for the Republics of the Former Soviet Union. If this bill becomes law, the Republics of the Former Soviet Union are slated to receive \$839 million. This is \$104 million short of the President's request, and \$3 million less than fiscal year 1999. Many of the Newly Independent States are still facing serious economic and democratic challenges, and a few still have access to nuclear weapons. On one hand the people of Ukraine and Georgia recently held successful Presidential elections on October 31. On the other hand, the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Parliament were brutally assassinated in Armenia, and Belarus who is inching toward greater integration with Russia frequently suppresses political dissidents by censoring or imprisoning them. Clearly, this region is still very unstable and the United States should make every effort to show our support for these fragile democratic institutions. We also should provide assistance so that countries in dire financial straits are not forced to resort to nuclear arms dealing in order to feed their people. If we fail to provide adequate funding for this region, we jeopardize the security of Americans.

In addition, this bill underfunds the Migration and Refugee Account by \$35 million less than the President's request and \$281 million less than fiscal year 1999. During the previous months, I have worked to include provisions for counseling assistance to refugee survivors of rape in times of conflict and war. As we wit-

nessed during the conflict in Kosovo, many women not only suffered from the act of rape itself, but they must also live with the social stigmas dictated by their culture as a result of being a victim of rape. Without adequate funding for this and other programs, many women and children in need will continue suffering.

This bill also does not provide sufficient funding for debt relief for the world's poorest countries. The Banking Committee just reported a bill, H.R. 1095, that will help reduce the unpayable debt held by many of the world's developing countries. This important bipartisan legislation will help alleviate the suffering of people living in nations with unmanageable debt burdens. Unfortunately, full funding for this vital initiative is not included in this bill.

Furthermore, on July 23, 1999, many of my colleagues and I voted in favor of an amendment to the original Foreign Operations Appropriations bill to prohibit funding for the School of Americas which has gained an infamous reputation for training human rights violators in Latin America. Despite the passage of this amendment by a vote of 230-197, this bill reinstates \$2 million for the School of Americas. Furthermore, this bill eases some restrictions on aid to Indonesia and only prohibits funds from being obligated to Indonesia until the President advises the Appropriations Committee in writing 20 days prior to allocation. This is an outrage considering that 250,000 East Timorese refugees are still held captive in refugee camps in West Timor. Many of these refugees have been intimidated by Indonesian military, and many more are not permitted to return to East Timor.

Mr. Speaker, the success of U.S. foreign policy and programs depends upon adequate funding to administer consistent humanitarian relief to our neighbors and allies who are confronting extraordinary natural disasters, civil strife, and economic and political transformations. Global interaction and cooperation enhances our nation's security. This revised bill goes a long way to ensure implementation of a broad array of bilateral and multilateral assistance programs which directly impact American interests. I reluctantly supported this bill today, because I felt it was irrational to hold up funding for the many worthwhile programs in this bill. However, despite additional funding for several accounts, this bill still contains a number of weaknesses which I hope will be corrected before it ultimately becomes law.

HONORING NICHOLAS AIELLO FOR RECEIVING THE AUGUSTA LEWIS TROUP AWARD

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 15, 1999

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend, Nicholas Aiello,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

as he receives the Augusta Lewis Troup "Pass it on" Award for his contributions to the labor movement in New Haven.

The Augusta Lewis Troup "Pass it on" Award is presented annually to those individuals who have committed a lifetime to fighting for workers rights. Born in New York City in 1849, Troup, a career journalist, became the first female national officer of a trade union in the United States when she was elected Corresponding Secretary of the National Typographical Union in 1868. Troup dedicated her life not only to ensuring workers rights, but also raising awareness and fighting for women's rights to vote. Troup came to New Haven as an active suffragist, and is remembered as an untiring activist—striving to alleviate the conditions of local working people and the poor.

For over a half century, Nick Aiello has dedicated his life to the principles which Augusta Troup expounded. As an organizer and leader of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union Local 125, Nick fought tirelessly for the rights of garment workers in New Haven. As the daughter of a garment worker, this fight holds a special place in my heart. My mother toiled in the sweatshops of New Haven's garment factories, sewing shirt collars for pennies a piece.

Nick has also worked his entire life to make his community a better place to live and grow. He has been active in local and state politics. He was the Commissioner on Equal Opportunity for the city of New Haven, which strives to ensure that workplace standards are strictly adhered to in all city employment. Nick's work on these and other community organizations is truly commendable—he has helped make New Haven a successful, vibrant community.

It is with great pride that I rise to join his son, Michael, friends, family, and the entire New Haven community in saluting my dear friend, Nick, as he receives the 1999 Augusta Lewis Troup "Pass it on" Award. Congratulations.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 900,
GRAMM-LEACH-BLILEY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. BLILEY. Madam Speaker, one of the most important aspects of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act is that it reaffirms a long-standing principle of Federal Banking law—that a national bank may not own any interest in or control another company engaged in activities that national banks cannot conduct directly unless such ownership or control is expressly authorized by Federal law. The operating subsidiary compromise agreed to by Federal Reserve and the Treasury and adopted in the Act is built on and confirms this principle.

In this regard, the Act would authorize national banks to own or control a subsidiary only if the subsidiary engages solely in bank permissible activities, or the Congress has expressly authorized national banks to own or control the subsidiary, such as in section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act. The Act includes a new express authorization for national banks to control subsidiaries that engage in activities

that the Federal Reserve and the Secretary of the Treasury agree are financial activities. To own or control such a financial subsidiary, a national bank must comply with the conditions established by the Act.

National banks are prohibited from owning or controlling any other subsidiaries. The general power of national banks under the National Bank Act to engage in the business of banking and activities incidental thereto does not authorize national banks to own shares of stock or other interests in or control a company that engages in activities that the parent bank cannot conduct directly. Recently, the Comptroller of the Currency has interpreted section 24 (Seventh) of the National Bank Act to permit national banks to own and control subsidiaries engaged in activities that national banks cannot conduct directly. These decisions and the legal reasoning therein are erroneous and contrary to the law. The Act overturns these decisions and renders inoperative those portions of Part 5 of the Comptroller's regulations that purport to have administrative action to authorize national banks to control subsidiaries engaged in activities that the national banks cannot conduct directly.

PRIVACY

Section 502(b) of S. 900 contains the opt-out notice required by Subtitle A of Title V. It was not the intention of the conferees to require that an opt-out notice be disclosed for every third party disclosure, provided that the consumer has received a prior clear and conspicuous opt-out opportunity covering defined categories of third party disclosures. As long as consumers are afforded a clear choice about whether non-public personal information can be shared with non-affiliated third parties, the opt-out need not be provided separately for each such disclosure.

MARINE CORPS 224TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 15, 1999

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the U.S. Marine Corps on its 224th birthday.

The U.S. Marine Corps has a long and illustrious history. The smallest of the four service branches, they have traditionally been the "tip of the spear" of American military power. U.S. Marines have been among the first troops dispatched to international crises areas over the past century, and they have been involved in some of the heaviest fighting in the various conflicts in which the United States has become involved.

The roll call of battle honors earned by the Marine Corps in the 20th century includes some of the most famous battles of the past 100 years: Meuse-Argonne, Belleau Wood, Guadalcanal, Iwo Jima, Inchon, Tet, and many others. Through it all the members of the U.S. Marine Corps were the first to take up the battle defending freedom and democracy from tyranny and despotism.

In peacetime, the Marine Corps has performed the vital role of safeguarding American embassies and consulates abroad, and in recent years, the important mission of peacekeeping. In performing these missions, Marine

Cops members have served in dangerous and demanding positions at great sacrifice to the lives of themselves and their families. For this, all Americans owe them a debt of gratitude.

There is a story that when the British Army invaded Washington, DC, in 1814, they burned all major government buildings save one, the Marine Barracks. The reason the barracks was spared was that unlike the militia at Bladensburg, the U.S. Marines stood and faced the British in battle.

It was out of respect for this bravery on the part of the corps that the barracks were spared from destruction. A fitting tribute indeed.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to join in congratulating the Marine Corps on their 224th anniversary. Our Nation, and our way of life, is much safer as a result of their courageous contribution.

HONORING EDWIN AND INEZ
WALDRON

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 15, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Edwin and Inez (May) Waldron as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on December 1, 1999. Mr. and Mrs. Waldron have served the United States through military service and as wonderful parents.

Edwin and May were married on December 1, 1949. They had known each other for only three and a half months, and this milestone is a testament to their dedication to each other and their marriage commitment.

Edwin grew up in a small coal-mining town in West Virginia during the Great Depression, and has always been a shining example of honesty with an excellent work ethic. Everything is done right the first time and in its place. He was a Machinists Mate in the U.S. Navy serving in the submarine and air corps, and is a Pearl Harbor survivor. In 1963 he started his own business, Anaheim Printing and Lithography, and his wife was the bookkeeper and store manager. They worked together at the shop until they both retired in 1978. Edwin is also a proud descendant of Revolutionary War and Civil War veterans.

May is from an old Quaker family who arrived in this country in 1620. She grew up in Venice, California, during the hard times of the Great Depression. She served as a WAVE in the U.S. Navy during World War II, as a storekeeper and had a Top Secret clearance. She also volunteered her services to the critically injured men at Aiea Naval Hospital. After the war, she received a commendation for exemplary service from President Harry Truman.

As parents, Edwin and May raised two daughters in a kind, but very well disciplined manner. May was a faithful room mother and active in PTA as well as the Business and Professional Women's Association. The Waldrons have five grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Edwin and May Waldron, for their example of commitment, care, love, pride, honesty, and hard work. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Waldron many more years of happiness and success.